

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1827.

[NO. 155.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Thomas Trotter

IS appointed Agent for Yates & McIntyre for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.
Sept. 29, 1827.—50

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT L. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.
Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

August Session, 1827.

Robert Houston & Mary his wife, } Petition for
vs. } partition of
Alston Spratt & Elizabeth his wife. } Lands.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday of November next, and answer to the petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6137.—pr. adv. \$2.

Notice.

ON the 28th December, on the premises, will be publicly sold, a lifetime estate in the lands of Frederick Dinkins, deceased. On the part now offered, is a very large and convenient dwelling-house, a frame, and lately finished; a barn, and all other outhouses common and necessary to a farm of its size. The land, inferior to none on Sugar Creek, is in a good state of repair and cultivation. This house, 9 miles from Charlotte, on the main leading road from south to north, via Chesterville, Old Nation Ford, on the Catawba, Charlotte, Salisbury, &c. has been advantageously occupied as a stand for Entertainment for the last thirty years; and from its distance from Charlotte, and its convenience in every respect, will always continue to be the best and most profitable stand on this route.

Should it not be sold to the satisfaction of the present owner, it will, on that day, be offered to lease for a term of years.

Any person wishing to buy or lease, can inquire of Col. A. W. Brandon, Wadesboro', or Dr. John Scott, Salisbury, or James Dinkins, Esq. near the premises, Mecklenburg, by letter or otherwise.

Terms made easy to the purchaser, and will be published on the day of sale or lease.

SARAH DINKINS.
The Retreat, Rowan Co. N. C. 5155

POSTAGE ACCOUNTS.

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same, without delay. The quarter ended the last of September, and the draft from the General Post-Office must be paid on sight. Those who fail to attend to this request, must expect, in future, to comply with the instructions from the General Post-Office, which allow no credit, except at the risk of the Postmaster.

Post-Office, Charlotte, N. C.
October 1, 1827.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Constable's Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted, gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 255, Market street, Philadelphia.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

By MATTHEW HENRY, late Minister of the Gospel.

A new Edition, edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations; and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume; well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen.—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, McKnight, Scott, and Clarke; and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with the mind of the Spirit, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, If you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, Associate Rector of
St. James's Church, Lancaster.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotees of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respect,
W. T. BRANTLY.

13th March, 1827.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

STEAM BOAT



NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS Boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight, in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks, which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat, in conjunction with the steam boat, will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats. They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves to use all diligence and attention in their power, for the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Charleston, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.—8158

Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance.

THE Subscriber, on the decease of the late Doct. Wm. Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found prepared a large quantity of Doctor Chambers' remedy for intemperance.

He hereby informs the public, that he has disposed of all the Medicine so found, to Dr. Jas. H. Hart, and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of this city.

In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interest of the heirs of the testator, as well as from a wish to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be; and he can further add with confidence, that the gentlemen who will hereafter be the vendors of the remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the inventor, have been intimately connected with Doctor Chambers in his life time—have been his agents in compounding the medicine, and are acquainted with its composition.

SYLVANUS MILLER,
Pub. Administrator, &c.

The Medicine is prepared only by the subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original Recipe of the inventor, at the office of the late Dr. C. in the basement story of Rutgers' Medical College, in Duane street, east side of Broadway, and at the Medical store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, 3 doors from Washington Hall, New-York.

[From the Vermont Gazette.]

"We have the pleasure to announce that Doctor Chambers' Medicine for intemperance has been administered to twelve persons in this vicinity, and that in every instance it has had the desired effect of producing an entire disrelish for the use of ardent spirits. It has redeemed them from obvious ruin, and restored them to themselves, relatives, and friends—to health, to industry, to usefulness, and to their proper stations in society."

Beware of IMITATIONS!—The almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' medicine has met with in the cure of intemperance, has bro't forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for intemperance are signed in the hand writing of the subscribers, without which none are genuine.

TO EDITORS.

In order that the efficacy of Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance may be thoroughly tested, Editors of newspapers, throughout the country, who will insert our advertisement and add this article to it, and send us a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive from us by return of mail, a quantity sufficient to cure one drunkard, which they will be requested to administer to some patient in their neighborhood, and publish the result.

Public Institutions and Philanthropic Societies, by making application (duly authenticated) to the Subscribers, shall receive the medicine at a very reduced price. On enclosing to us the usual price, \$5, postage paid, the medicine can be sent in a letter by mail. To those who are unable to pay, on personal application of the individual to our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

JAMES H. HART, M. D.

A. M. FANNING,
Successors to W. Chambers.

A supply of the above Medicine has been forwarded by J. H. Hart, M. D. & A. M. Fanning, warranted to be genuine, to the subscriber, living 9 miles north of Charlotte, of whom it can be had at the New-York prices. A few parcels of the same are deposited with William E. Cowan, merchant, Statesville.

It is hoped that those who are disposed to test this highly celebrated medicine, will avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring it genuine; as there are spurious imitations of it imposed on the community, which are neither safe nor efficacious.

Oct. 6, 1827.—4155.

Internal Improvement.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NO. VII.

A promise has been made to show that when goods, wares or merchandise are actually arrived upon the Railroad at any point of it, from the neighboring part of the country, the expense and time of transportation to the seacoast, or to any other point upon the Railroad, are of so little consequence as to be scarcely worthy of notice. It amounts, as has been said, to little short of a complete annihilation of time and space, to place these goods, wares, or merchandise, at any other point on the Railway. Is lime, for instance, wanted in those parts of the country next to it?—This article is only to be prepared in Surry, Stokes, Rockingham or elsewhere, and brought to the Railroad by the nearest route. Then with the additional expense of two cents upon the bushel it may be placed in Raleigh.

If the reader will consent to accompany the calculation now to be made, it will furnish a specimen of such calculations.—In all instances where there is uncertainty, the numbers will be taken to the disadvantage of the Railroad and of the diminution of expense by it. It will be thus seen that rate of charge upon the hundred in which it terminates, is greater than it would be in reality, and that the conclusion at which he arrives stands upon safe ground. It were easy to make addresses to our pride or our passions, to become exuberant in figures of rhetoric, and to present a thousand phantoms to play delightfully before our rapt imaginations. Were this done, however, to its fullest extent, no sooner would our minds be permitted to cool and return to sober feeling than we should say, and correctly too, "All this was very handsome, but how much dependence is to be placed on it? Something more than this is necessary to convince me that there is any thing substantial, and tangible, and practically true, in the utility of a Railroad and in the ease of constructing it. This man certainly speaks to us with no ordinary powers of persuasion; but he has too much sense, and we shall do to take care how we trust him. Let him give us plain truth, so that we may rest assured that we are not mistaken, and that we are not pursuing visions of fancy instead of substances." To the substance therefore let us return, and deal in figures of Arithmetic, not in figures of Oratory.

To conveyance on a Railroad, are necessary 1. Horses. 2. Waggons. 3. men.

1. Let it be admitted that one horse with another will endure five years in service, for example, from the end of his fifth to the end of his tenth year. He is such as we may get for 120 dollars. Hence 24 dollars a year must be made good for the perpetuity of such an animal. If he eats 24 barrels of corn a year at 2 dollars a barrel, this will cost 48 dollars. Should he require a ton and a half of hay or any other forage for a year at 50 cents per hundred, it will, be 15 dollars more. The maintenance of a horse a year then will be,

For capital,	\$24
For Corn,	48
For Hay,	15
Total,	\$87

If the owner receive 30 per cent. profit upon this species of capital, the profit upon 87 dollars will be 26 dollars and ten cents, but we shall call it in a round number 27 dollars. This added to 87 dollars gives an amount of 114 dollars, which ought to be received annually upon the service of every horse, for keeping up the property, and obtaining a handsome profit upon it of 30 per cent. This will be admitted to be liberal profit enough, and such as he would not be allowed to enjoy long by open competition, but we shall suppose it. The sum of 114 dollars a year, is 9 dollars and a half a month, or less than 37 cents a day, allowing 313 days to the year, by the exclusion of Sundays. This receipt of 37 cents a day keeps up the capital, and yields a profit of 30 per cent. upon it.

2. Let us next suppose that five waggons must be procured, all to be connected together upon the Railroad, and to be drawn by this horse, of which the value & maintenance have been computed. The cost of one of these iron waggons according to Strickland, is 140 dollars, and

therefore the five will cost 700. The wheels are of cast iron, and axletrees wrought, and we shall suppose them to last 30 years by laying the axletrees anew sometimes. If the proprietor of the waggons be allowed 24 dollars a year for 30 years, it will more than make good his capital. We shall further allow him an interest of 8 per cent. upon this capital of 700 dollars. Six per cent. is common interest, but we shall allow eight; and we all know that the profits upon such durable and certain materials, ought to be different from that upon horses and other precarious and consumable property. This interest of 8 per cent. upon 700 dollars is 56 dollars per annum. The 24 dollars capital and 56 dollars interest will be 80 dollars a year for the five waggons, which at 313 days to a year is less than 26 cents a day, but we shall call it 26.

3. We shall next suppose a man, or a youth of eighteen or twenty years, to drive and take care of the horse. Enough of such persons may be had at twelve dollars a month, or 144 dollars a year, he finding himself. This will be less than 48 cents a day, but we shall say 50.

In a regular line of carriages for the transportation of goods, a horse passes ten miles with a load toward the sea in one part of a day, and after resting, returns with another load back to the place from which he first set out. By this means ten horses put in successively and travelling each ten miles forward, and ten miles back, convey one set of goods 100 miles in one direction in 24 hours, and a returning load the same distance back on the same day. Hence the ten horses carry loads thro' the space of 200 miles, in 24 hours. It is one half only of the expense of this work done by the ten horses, which falls upon a load on its way to market. To this it is equivalent to consider five of the horses as travelling forward in one direction 20 miles each, so as to complete the distance of 100 miles per day, and this shows us the cost of conveyance to the owner of the goods. Collecting together these different items, and we shall have the following estimate of expense for carrying ten tons a hundred miles in 24 hours.

5 Horses at 87 cents each,	\$1 85
5 Waggons continuing thro' the whole distance,	0 26
5 Men or boys at 50 cents per day,	2 30

For 10 tons 100 miles a day, \$4 61

We can now determine the cost of this transportation by dividing the four dollars and sixty-one cents among the ten tons, and the result will be less than two cents and a third upon a hundred weight, through the distance of a hundred miles in a day.

This exposition may have been tedious, but it is of infinitely greater value, than a hundred arguments, and twice as many periods of glowing imagery that enter not into the recesses of the subject, nor disclose its essential merits. It is hoped that tho' it has been necessary to pass through a detail of numerical statement, it is still so obvious in its nature, and all its successive particulars to every farmer and every experienced man, that he has had no difficulty in following it. Should this have been the case, or should it not, the reader is requested to peruse it a second time, with a close and attentive eye, lest an error may have crept in, of sufficient consequence to impair or destroy its validity. It is a subject for the investigation of every arithmetician and accountant, every planter and professional man. Should it be satisfactory and convincing to any one whose neighbour unfortunately cannot look into it for want of the education which himself has enjoyed, is it not of a magnitude to induce him to take the first opportunity to read it in his hearing, and set it before him with such confirmation and evidence, as his own views will furnish? Is there a member of our Senate or House of Commons who will not feel himself solicited by the ties that bind him to his constituents, to enter calmly with them into the discussion of this subject, not as a partizan, or with the heat of argumentation, but as a sincere and dispassionate lover of his country, that truths of such vital importance to every man and every family may be perceived in their plainness, and felt with all their effect upon their interests? It is not recommended to any man of influence in society, or to any candidate, to ex-

gage in this subject, or any other involving the public good, so as to excite apprehensions of him in the minds of others, or to lose the confidence of the people. Let it be sincerely with a view both to receive and impart information. And when in process of time all, or at least a large majority shall have seen their interests, and made up their opinions, then let him carry their concurring wishes to the legislative body, that the State may, by its organized representation, resolve deliberately and with perseverance founded on conviction, to prosecute their mature and enlightened purpose. These are undoubtedly the true methods of a free State, at once growing in strength and augmenting the happiness of the people.

The breadth of our State from north to south in its western part is a hundred miles. By extending a Railroad through the middle of it from east to west, the greatest distance at which any man can be, is fifty miles, or two days travel with a loaded wagon. If we were to divide this distance of 50 miles on each side of the Railroad into three equal parts, it becomes evident that one third of the State would be within seventeen miles of this great highway running through the country like a public street through a commercial city. Another third would be between seventeen and thirty-four miles from it, and the remaining third between thirty-four and fifty. No sooner does a farmer, a manufacturer, or a merchant, arrive with his produce or his goods at such a Railway, than the whole extent of it, with all the adjacent country, is thrown open to him for a market, by the payment of two cents and a third upon the conveyance of a hundred weight, a hundred miles, every twenty-four hours, until he is at the sea shore. Let us consider that it is as important and desirable to all others as it is to ourselves to resort to this Railroad, for the opportunities of trade. The towns, and villages, and mercantile houses that spring up on each side of it, become the depositories and places of assemblage for every species of merchandise, which others wish to sell or to purchase. And at any of these places, it may in an hour be determined, where is the best market along the whole extent of the line, through the whole of our own State, and in foreign countries, for such articles as it may be our object to vend. Were the farmer at the distance of three hundred miles from the sea, the transport of a barrel of flour to the coast would cost him fourteen cents. With respect to tolls, they are of little consequence, and can have but slight effect upon the expense of transportation. So great is the assemblage of merchandise of every species, passing to and fro upon such a highway, that a very small payment upon the hundred, amounts to a vast sum. This can be realized by reflecting upon the result of two cents a hundred, upon 500 tons every hundred miles. The facility afforded to travelling upon such a Railway, where a stage could run continually nine or ten miles an hour, together with the business created to merchants, planters, and other persons from one extremity to the other, would doubtless soon create such a current of passengers, that the tolls necessary for sustaining the expenses of the Railway, being levied chiefly, and yet without oppression upon them, would reduce those upon merchandise and agricultural production, to a rate scarcely worthy of our notice.

It was just now stated, that, according to the calculation already given in this number, with every disadvantage against the Railway, the expense of carriage upon a barrel of flour three hundred miles would be fourteen cents. Could other States, with all their privileges of soil, and habits of closer industry, cope any longer with the farmer of N. Carolina within his own State? If they can sell us flour at six dollars a barrel, our own flour brought from the remotest parts of the country could then be sold at Beaufort with profit, for five and a half. Could they afford it at five and a half? We could furnish it at five. By opening the Harlow Canal for Steamboats, a thing to be done by a few thousand dollars in a single season, we could enter with fair competition, through our seaport at Beaufort, into a trade with Europe, the Mediterranean, South America and the West Indies, as well as the United States. Money would flow in among us from abroad. And the prompt and easy transportation through the whole extent of our State, would distribute this returning tide of wealth into numberless streams and rills, to quicken our energies, and infuse alacrity and confidence into all our exertions.

CARLTON.

*The writer is aware that twenty miles a day is the common rate of a loaded wagon on a long journey. But a man and team having only two days to travel, can with industry go fifty miles in two days.

+This is pronounced as if spelt Bofort, not Bluff rd. It is an excellent name and it is a pity it should be marred.

Mr. DEAN is to superintend the Virginia Cotton Factory, and white work people are to be exclusively employed. The success of this Factory will diminish the inducements in Virginia to keep slaves.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

Extract of a letter from Paris: "It is generally reported, that Vidoco, the Townsend of the Paris Police, had gone to Vienna, on a mission to assassinate young Napoleon, and that he had been taken and hanged; but he has got from the gallows as he got from the galleys; and is enjoying, since his dismissal, his *olium sine dignitate* in composing his reminiscences. He began his career as a thief; but justice, playing at blind-man's buff, caught hold of him, marked him for her own, and sent him to the galleys to rusticate. His intelligence there found him favor, and, after a few years of probation, he was permitted to return to Paris; when the blind old lady enlisted him under her banners as *chef de la police de surete*; but it would appear that the *esprit de corps*, and his sympathy for those who had the same failings as himself, induced him to sleep sometimes when he ought to have been awake; and his masters found that the old proverb, 'set a thief to catch a thief,' was a remedy worse than the disease; and master Vidoco was dismissed, having in his honest calling amassed wherewithal to console him in his disgrace. He was some years ago on the eve of marrying a young English lady of fortune, under the name of Monsieur Charles; but the head of the police becoming acquainted with the matter, caused the family to be informed of the real character of the suitor. He threatens to bring 'all the world and his wife into his memoirs, and to let us into many state secrets.'"

Some time since, as two gentlemen were passing through Congleton in a gig, one of the springs of the vehicle broke. The younger gentleman proceeded on foot into the town, but the elderly one took the gig into a blacksmith's shop for needful repair. From his very plain appearance the smith took him for a servant, and entered into very familiar discourse with him. At length the gentleman said to the swarthy Vulcan, "If you were to put a thin plate of iron between the two pieces of steel, they would weld the better." "I know that," said the smith, "but I thought if I did so you would tell your master, and say that it was only a botched job—but if you will smite for me, I will do so, and the work will soon be done." The gentleman wielded the hammer, and by his adroitness gained great applause from the smith, who liberally promised him the share of a tankard when the job was completed. The gig was soon put in *statu quo*, when lo! the young man approached, and in most respectful terms addressing the assistant smith, asked his Lordship if he was ready to proceed on his journey—the smith stared at this appellation, and his astonishment was not diminished when he understood that his helpmate was the Lord Bishop of Limerick, who has recently been translated to another See. *Macclesfield Herald.*

Dr. William Hunter used to relate the following anecdote: During the American war, he was consulted by the daughter of a Peer, who confessed herself pregnant, and requested his assistance. He advised her to retire for a time to the house of some confidential friend. She said that it was impossible, as her father would not suffer her to be absent from him a single day. Some of the servants were, therefore, let into the secret, and the Doctor made his arrangement with the Treasurer of the Foundling Hospital for the reception of the child, for which he was to pay 100l. The lady was desired to weigh well if she could bear the pain without alarming the family by her cries; she said "yes," and she kept her word. At the usual period, she was delivered, not of one child only, but of twins. The Doctor, bearing the two children, was conducted by a French servant through the kitchen and left to ascend the area steps into the street. Luckily the lady's maid recollected that the door of the area might perhaps be locked; and she followed the Doctor just in time to prevent his being detained at the gate. He deposited the children at the Foundling Hospital, and paid for each 100l. The father of the children was a Colonel in the army, who went with his regiment to America, and died there. The mother afterwards married a person of her own rank. *Wadd's Mems.*

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Delaware Advertiser has received Buenos Ayres papers of the 3d and 4, August, from which the following items of intelligence are gleaned.

By a decree of Congress, the President of the Republic is authorized to negotiate a loan of 5,000,000 dollars for the use of the Government.

General Alvear had arrived at the city of Buenos Ayres on the 30th of July. He left the army on the 14th, and met on his way thither Gen. Lavalleja, appointed Commander in Chief.

The Provisional Legislature of Buenos Ayres was installed on the 3d August.

The Clergy have made a voluntary contribution to assist in carrying on the war with Brazil.

There appears to be but little doubt entertained of the re-union of the dissident provinces, in the common cause and interests of the nation, and that a more efficient war will be waged against Brazil, than that heretofore made.

Admiral Brown was in command of the National Squadron at the date of the above papers, and nothing was said of his intention to resign, as lately reported.

Dr. Francisco Bustos, nephew of Governor of Cordova, who it was understood was bearer of an important mission connected with the re-establishment of friendly relations with the province of Buenos Ayres, and the renewal of the associations of the provinces, had arrived at the seat of Government. The authorities of Cordova declare that they are desirous of effecting a general reconciliation, but they require as a condition *sine qua non* that things be restored to their former state; that is, that the province of Buenos Ayres re-enter into the enjoyment of its rights. When the Legislature is installed, and the Provincial Executive is elected, then, they say, the province of Cordova will concur in the measures that the rest may adopt, for their social organization, and carrying on the war against the Emperor of Brazil.

Circulars have been addressed by the Executive to the Governors of the provinces, desiring to know what force each can contribute to increase the army of operation, stationed on the Oriental frontier.

A letter from Monte Video stated, that it was reported there that Capt. Ramsey had succeeded in manning two Buenos Ayres frigates in Ireland, and that on their passage to the La Plata they fell in with the Brazilian 74, *Pedro Primoero*, shortly after she had left France and captured her. The letter adds, that the Infante Don Miguel was on board the *Pedro Primoero*.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

By an arrival at Boston, Gibraltar papers to the 15th ult. have been received. The Chronicle of the 14th, states that the insurgents in Spain, to the number of about 2000, took possession of Raus (in Catalonia) on the 29th September, and imprisoned the principal inhabitants, until they paid certain contributions. The rebels had previously entered Vendrell, where they levied \$5000 dollars, and were masters of Blanes and other places on the coast. Four hundred troops had arrived at Tarragona from Valencia, and subsequently marched out.

The Madrid Gazette of the 4th, which had previously kept a strict silence on these matters, gives a detailed account of the proceedings of the rebels since 1825—and concludes with a royal order, directing a considerable body of troops of the line to be sent to Catalonia, and announcing that a general officer will be appointed to superintend the military operations, with powers from his Majesty to pardon the rebels, excepting the leaders.

Central America.—Letters have been received in New York which give encouraging accounts of that Republic.

The rebellion has been completely put down, and the Government have possession of St. Salvador, which for some time held out. Some of the leaders have been shot, and others pardoned. Among the latter was Colonel Gaul, the commander in chief, who submitted to the government and besought for pardon, before the surrender of his party. He was forgiven on condition that he should immediately leave the country.

This officer is a Frenchman, and it is highly creditable to the Republic that the prime movers of the revolt, and most of the officers, were foreigners. The government have recently taken the same step as that adopted in Mexico, having forbidden any Spaniard to enter their territory. When we take into view the character of the population, we cannot but hope things will now take every where a prosperous turn. There is hardly any Spanish influence in Central America, and not a single slave.

Daily Advertiser.

NEW YORK POLICE OFFICE.

Ferocity.—A few days since a person came to this Office with his hands bitten, and lacerated in a shocking manner, and gave the following account of the affair.—He was in the house of an old woman well known as an abandoned and depraved character, and on some offence given to her, or imagined by her to have been given, she let loose upon him a large and ferocious dog who seized him by the hands, and wounded him very seriously in several places. Luckily he escaped, and came up to make a complaint. An officer was despatched to arrest the woman. When he reached the house, he found a large collection of people at the door, and learned that two other persons had been badly bitten by the furious animal. One of these individuals was hurt dangerously in the thigh: the other was Collins, the police officer, who, happening to pass by, and seeing the crowd, entered the house, and advised the woman to secure the dog. But she, sharing the ferocity of her brute companion, let loose the animal upon Collins, who although he endeavored to defend himself with his umbrella, was bitten very seriously, both in the ankle and the thigh. The dog was finally shot, and the woman committed to bridewell. She is an old offender, has been many years known to the police, and by various

porpre means has amassed a considerable amount of money.

N. Y. American.

Rattle Snakes.—A few miles from this place, in Saratoga county, a young man took his gun one day last week, and went up the side of Palmetown mountain, above what is called the great ponds, near a place which is famous for the circumstance of a large company's collecting there a few years since, and digging for money supposed to have been conveyed & concealed there by Spaniards before and during the revolutionary war. While searching for game, he discovered near him a rattle snake of enormous size, upon which he levelled his piece and shot it through the head; he had no sooner done this, than, on looking around, he discovered that he was surrounded on every side by these venomous serpents. He then took a club and commenced killing, and before they could make good their retreat, he had forty of them lying dead before him. He took four of the largest and returned home. On measuring them they were found to be over four and a half feet in length and nine inches in circumference. Their ages could not be ascertained, as many of their rattles fell off, and were lost among the leaves, when they were killed; but they were probably near thirty years old. Two of them were of the yellow kind, and their heads resembled very much, in color, copper that has been newly melted.

Singularities.—We are informed by Capt. Jordan, that there is now living in Narragansett, four brothers who were born at one birth, and whose given names are—"Wonderful, Strange, Remarkable, and True!" It is almost impossible for an acquaintance to call them by their name, they so much resemble each other. They are 17 or 18 years of age, and healthy, robust young men. There is in this town a person whose name reads the same backward and forward—we take the liberty of giving it on no other account but its singularity. It is Esrom Morse.

Gloucester Telegraph.

In the Senatorial Branch of the Tennessee Legislature, there are 6 farmers, 6 lawyers, and 2 merchants; 13 married men; 4 widowers, and 3 bachelors; 10 from Virginia, 7 from North Carolina, 2 from Tennessee, and one from South Carolina.

The President of the United States, on his recent visit to Baltimore, was treated with the attention due to his distinguished station. He was invited to a public dinner, and thousands exchanged salutations with him at his lodgings. There are one or two incidents mentioned in the Baltimore papers, which deserve notice, as they furnish a specimen of the President's ready wit and of his liberal feelings. A young man fully "half seas over," on being introduced and while shaking hands with him, observed—"I hope, sir, the constitution may never be broken." "I respond the sentiment with all my heart," said the President, "and permit me to add the hope, that your constitution may never be broken."

Tolerance.—The incident related in the following communication from the Baltimore Patriot, is creditable to both the individuals concerned, and conveys a just rebuke to those zealots who cannot forgive a difference of opinion, however honest or conscientious.

Mr. Editor: With a very large number of citizens, I paid my respects to the President last evening, at Mr. Barnum's. He received us with a cordiality worthy the Chief Magistrate of a free Republic. Among those introduced, there was one whose address was as singular as Mr. Adams's reply was happy and appropriate. He observed—"Mr. President, though I differ from you in opinion, I am glad to find you in good health." The President gave him a hearty shake of the hand & replied—"Sir, our happy and free country we can differ in opinion without being enemies." This circumstance, though in itself, is a lesson well worthy the imitation of every one.

A plain Frederick county Dutchman, who was attending some concerns in Annapolis last week, being asked how the administration men came to beat at their late election, in that county replied, that "Te Zachschoon men lied so convincingly."

"Well, but why didn't you Adams men lie too?"

"Vy we tid lie a little too, but the Zachschoon men lied such tarnation lies."

Rich. Com.

Abductions are getting to be quite the go. The N. York Gazette says, that the abduction of Miss Gilmor, an heiress of Baltimore, by D. S. Barnum, has produced nearly as much bustle as the abduction of Miss Turner by E. G. Wakefield, in England. Wakefield and Miss Turner were separated by an act of Parliament. Although Mr. Barnum is the son of as good a landlord as ever sold a gill, the purse proud father of the young lady does not think the son of a tapster, 'good society,' for his daughter, and to obviate what he deems a disgrace, it is said will endeavor to pursue such

measures as will effect a separation of that which was by the ecclesiastical power of a certain D. D. of this place put together. *Boston Galaxy.*

For the last week or ten days our City has been enlivened by the presence of a considerable body of Mail Contractors, from the West and the South, principally, for the purpose of putting in their offers and ascertaining the result. We presume the number here at present is not much less than two hundred. They are a body of highly respectable men, good citizens, substantial yeomen, independent, intelligent, and useful members of society. On Thursday, we understand, the principal part of them went to pay their respects to the President; and on the same evening they visited the Postmaster General, by invitation.

The Post Office Department has grown to great importance within the last few years; and it must continue to increase with the growth of the country. Under the management of the present able and vigilant head, its receipts and disbursements have been systematized with such a prudent regard to public economy, that it has now become a considerable source of revenue. We anticipate, at the commencement of the session of Congress, in the report of the Postmaster, such a development of the means of the Department, and of the extent of the facilities which it affords to internal communication, as will be at the same time most gratifying and surprising.

Nat. Journal.

From the Pittsburg Statesman.

Ohio.—We see in many of the Jackson papers in this state, articles headed "Ohio for Jackson;" the object of them is to encourage and reanimate the flagging spirits of the General's friends at home. It is folly, and worse than delusion, to hope for the vote of Ohio for Jackson. The state elects by general ticket, and the mass, the great body of the people are in favor of the "domestic system" and the administration. They cannot "look on blood and carnage with composure." There are eight counties on what is called the Western Reserve; and we have no hesitation in saying that nine tenths of the people in these eight counties are for the administration. The editor of the Courier, printed in Portage county, and who is an intelligent member of the assembly of that state, in his last paper says, that "On the Western Reserve, it is well known, that no person unfriendly to the present administration, could possibly be elected to either branch of the legislature. Where there is the least probability of success, the Jacksonians will use their utmost exertions to elect members friendly to the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, with a view (as some of the Jackson papers assert) of having the General nominated by a majority of the next legislature. Their exertions to effect this object, however, must be altogether fruitless,—for we are well assured, that at least two-thirds of both branches of the next Legislature of Ohio, will be in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams. There are nineteen members of the Senate whose terms of service have not yet expired, twelve of whom, and probably thirteen are administration men. Of the nineteen districts from which the Senators are to be chosen at the approaching election—not less than twelve will give majorities in favor of the administration. Of the representatives to the next congress from this state—eleven are in favor of the administration and two opposed to it."

So much for Ohio!

One of the natural and perhaps inevitable effects of the freedom which exists in democratic governments, is, that political characters, whilst performing their parts on the public stage, are objects of party prejudices and aspersions, more or less rancorous according to the more or less agitated state of parties. When the same persons are out of office, and no longer contemplated as candidates for any future election, their merits are justly appreciated. This truth has been exhibited in the United States in many instances, and pre-eminently in the case of our Presidents. Washington, indeed, was never an object of any serious opposition. His revolutionary services gave him a height of popularity which placed him above competition. Our succeeding Presidents have been elected by one party and opposed by another and they have all lived, with the exception of the present incumbent, to survive the calumnies of their opponents. Of him, we shall only say, that when he retires, his merits also will be generally acknowledged, and his errors (for he is not exempt from human frailty) will be viewed with impartiality and candour.

Ral. Register.

The editor of the Worcester Spy states that cider is so plenty in that vicinity, that it is delivered abundantly at the distillery at 60 cents per barrel.

Mr. Williams, in his Almanack, published at Utica, N. Y. prognosticated 'uncommon signs and wonders in the heavens,' on the very day the late arch appeared. Persons were induced to sit up very late at night on account of the prophecy.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1827.

Fast Day, &c.—At the late session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, a resolution was passed, recommending and setting apart the second Thursday in November, as a day of Thanksgiving, Humiliation and Prayer, to be observed in all their churches.

Virginia.—A meeting of the friends of the Administration was held at Richmond, Va. on the 24th ult. The numbers were great and overwhelming. "The Hall of Delegates," says the Richmond Whig, "from the entrance to the extremity—the benches and the intervals between them—the windows, the lobby and gallery, were filled to suffocation. Richmond, from her foundation, has seen no meeting so powerful in numbers, so venerable from the age, respectability and talents of those assembled. We knew it would be large; but it very far exceeded our most sanguine expectations:—we knew it would be respectable; but that term is deficient in significance to express its character."

A preamble and resolutions were adopted, and three Delegates appointed to the Convention to be held in Richmond on the second Tuesday in January next, with two dissenting votes only. Wm. H. Cabell, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Wm. G. Pendleton, Secretary of the meeting.

Accounts from all parts of Virginia afford the pleasing assurance, that that venerable member of the confederacy is at length aroused—the hopes of the Combination are withering at the prospect. A great change has taken place in that State in favor of the Administration; and "revolutions never go backwards."

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

GENERAL JACKSON & CO.

The public have for some time had before them the statements of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Buchanan relative to the alleged overtures made to the General by Mr. Clay. When Mr. Buchanan's statement appeared, and was compared with the General's, the discrepancy was so palpable and so great, that some of the partisans of the General were struck with consternation. Such was the first impulse of a "plain unvarnished tale" upon minds not entirely obscured by prejudice. But lo! another mail arrives, and with it the "United States' Telegraph" and its worthy coadjutor, that consistent oracle of the "Old Dominion," the Richmond Enquirer. "The wily editors of those papers tell their readers, with all the appearance of sincerity, that Mr. Buchanan's statement, in every essential particular, corroborates General Jackson's; the 'small fry' editors, parrot-like, repeat the absurdity; and forthwith the unhappy friends of the General are inspired with fresh courage, and display again under the banner of Gen. Duff Green. Such is, and ever will be, the conduct of mere partisans—of those who look at men and not measures, and who continually cry out, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!' while their only object is to promote the success of their own trade. But, thank Heaven! a great majority of my countrymen are influenced by purer and higher motives than a blind, almost idolatrous devotion to a mere fortunate soldier. Their object is not to acquit this man, or to convict that man; but to discover truth, and give a verdict accordingly. Such men it is necessary only to refer to the published statements of Gen. Jackson, and of the very respectable witness he himself has introduced to sustain him,—Mr. Buchanan. By referring to these and carefully comparing them, it will be seen that they very materially vary.

It also appears, that the scheme to coalesce, which has been ascribed to Mr. Clay and his friends, actually originated with Gen. Jackson's friends; and that Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Markly, the two chief actors, were both friends of the General, and voted for him in the House of Representatives.

Gen. Jackson says, Mr. Buchanan informed him that "he Mr. Buchanan had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State." Mr. Buchanan says, that what he told Gen. J. on this head was as follows, viz: that in a conversation with Mr. Mr. Markly, he, Mr. B. had informed him, "that some of the friends of Mr. Adams had been holding out the idea, that in case he were elected, Mr. Clay might probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State." Now do these statements correspond so exactly? Gen. J. says, that Mr. B. told him he had received the information from the friends of Mr. Clay. Mr. B. says he told the General, either that he got the information from Mr. Markly, or from a friend of Mr. Clay; he don't remember whether he mentioned his name, or merely described him as a friend of Mr. Clay. Here, then, is a discrepancy in the statements of Mr. B. and Gen. J. and likewise an important uncertainty in the statement of Mr. B.

If Mr. Buchanan told the General that Mr. Markly gave him the information, the General knew that it came from his own friend; for it is well known that Mr. Markly, although he was one of the Caucus who nominated Mr. Crawford, preferred Gen. Jackson next, and voted for him in the House. But if Mr. Buchanan told the General that a friend of Mr. Clay gave him the information, his object must have been to make his application appear authorized, for the purpose and with the hope of obtaining

from the General such an answer as he desired. For it is absurd to suppose that Mr. Buchanan was then ignorant who Mr. Markly, an intimate friend from the same state, preferred and would vote for next to Mr. Crawford.

Let us for a moment admit, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Buchanan told Gen. Jackson that a "friend of Mr. Clay" had told him that some of the friends of Mr. Adams had been holding out the idea, that if he were elected, he would probably offer Mr. Clay the office of Secretary of State. In this case Gen. J. might believe that the information was made to him by authority of a friend of Mr. Clay; but he still had no ground to impute the design to Mr. Clay himself, to his friends generally, or to implicate Mr. Adams or his friends generally. And this construction is put upon the matter by Mr. Buchanan himself, who says explicitly, that he "called upon Gen. Jackson solely as his friend, upon my own responsibility, and not as the agent of Mr. Clay or any other person." Mr. Buchanan says, soon after "the commencement of the session of 1824, I heard, among other rumors, then in circulation, that Gen. Jackson had determined, should he be elected, to continue Mr. Adams in the office of Secretary of State." This report, Mr. B. says, he did not believe; yet it must have been tolerably well authenticated, or Mr. B. would not have taken so much pains, at the risk of offending his immaculate friend, to have it contradicted. It is therefore probable that some of Gen. Jackson's friends originated this report to produce effect. It is at least as probable that such was the origin of it, as that some of Mr. Adams's friends held out the idea, &c. to Mr. Clay's friends. And if we consider the testimony, we shall decide that it is much more conclusive in the former than in the latter case.

The report concerning General Jackson's determination is attested to be in circulation, by a particular friend of the General, Mr. Buchanan; while the report to the prejudice of Mr. Adams's friends, that they had merely been holding out the vague idea, that "if Mr. Adams were elected, he might probably offer Mr. Clay the office of Secretary of State," is proven only by the declaration of one, who, it seems, was in every event opposed to Mr. Adams, and wished to aid General Jackson, viz. Mr. Markly.

After all that has been said and written on the subject, it does not appear, even by the testimony introduced by Gen. Jackson, that there was any manoeuvring or intriguing on the part of Mr. Adams or Mr. Clay, or of the friends of either. It does appear, though, from Mr. Buchanan's statement, that he held frequent conversations on the subject of the election with Mr. Markly, whom he calls a friend of Mr. Clay; that they indulged together in conjectures as to whom Gen. J. would select as Secretary of State. That in one of those conversations, Mr. Markly adverted to the report about Gen. J.'s determination, and said it was "calculated to injure the General;" that Mr. Clay or Mr. Markly's friends never would agree to vote for General J. if they knew he had predetermined to prefer another to Mr. Clay for the first office in his gift; and that some of the friends of Mr. Adams had already been holding out the idea, &c. This conversation had a serious effect upon Mr. Buchanan. He became alarmed; and, as he tells us, "in a short time afterwards called on General Jackson."

After making a preliminary apology to the General for the delicate subject he was about to open, and receiving an encouraging compliment, Mr. B. mentions the report, and that the one regarding this predetermination to appoint Mr. Adams, &c. was calculated to injure him: "That no doubt there were several able and ambitious men in the country, among whom I thought Mr. Clay might be included, who were aspiring to that office; and if it were believed he had already determined to appoint his chief competitor, it might have a most unhappy effect upon their exertions, and those of their friends." That unless he had so determined, I thought this report should be promptly contradicted under his own authority."

Here, then, according to Mr. Buchanan's statement and Gen. Jackson's construction of Mr. B's conduct to him, is an acquiescence, on the part of Mr. B. a friend of Gen. J. in the imputed corrupt proposal of Mr. Clay's friend! But the General pretends to believe, that Mr. Buchanan was a friend of Mr. Clay! and says, "the character of Mr. Buchanan forbids the idea, that he was acting on his own responsibility." Now Mr. Buchanan asserts positively, that he was acting on his own responsibility; and it is a notorious fact, as must be known to Gen. Jackson, that Mr. Buchanan was one of his most devoted friends; and to prove that Mr. Buchanan is yet his friend I refer to evidence, which is gospel to the Jackson party—I allude, as will be readily understood, to the columns of the Telegraph, in which it is asserted, that "Mr. Buchanan remains the fast friend of General Jackson."

Upon a review of all the circumstances and facts disclosed, it does appear to me that a great deal of unnecessary clamor and excitement has been produced regarding the result of the election; and further, that the very party which has made the most noise, performed the most conspicuous, and, in fact, the only part in the "intrigue." It is an undeniable fact, that Mr. Markly was a friend of Mr. Crawford and attended the caucus: When he found Mr. Crawford's chance hopeless, he, like all others, had a second choice, and that second was General Jackson, as was proven by the best evidence. It will not, I think, be doubted, that Mr. Buchanan was and is the friend of Gen. J. Now all that is proven to have occurred, having the semblance of a bargain and intrigue, was acted by those two gentlemen; of this there can be no doubt; and of the criminality or innocence of their frequent conversations on the subject of the election, and the nature of their communication with General Jackson, I leave it to the judgment of the people to decide how far it was honest or the reverse.

A NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

It is believed by not a few temperate observers, that Virginia will not decide in favor of General Jackson in the competition for the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

Nat. Gaz.

The editor of the Wilmington Herald seems to think it among the things impossible that an administration ticket should be got up in this state, and is willing "to hazard a ginger cake that such a thing is not even dreamed of." We do not wish the editor of the Herald to go to bed superfluous by the loss of his ginger cake, but we can assure him that the administration has friends enough in this state, not only to form a ticket, but to

give it a very respectable support. In due time our friend of the Herald may find his dreams dissipated by convincing realities.

Hillsboro Recorder.

The Troy, N. Y. Sentinel, noticing the recent elections in Maryland, Delaware, &c. says—"The tide is coming in, and rolling northward gloriously. It swells like the sea in the Bay of Fundy; and we advise the animals down on the beach, who are watching the movement of the waters, to hasten to the uplands, where the friends of the administration are assembled in security and cheerfulness."

A friend, who rarely suffers any thing worthy of observation to pass unnoticed, observes, that having occasion to purchase a piece of coarse muslin a few days since, he had the curiosity to have it carefully measured and weighed; there were in it 32 yards, and it weighed 4 lbs. The whole cost, 32 yds. x 12½¢ = \$4.00. Cost of 4 lbs. raw cotton, at 12½¢ = 50¢.

It follows then, that if the cotton had been sent to Europe to be manufactured, the country would have only received fifty cents of the four dollars paid for the whole.

This year, the amount of raw cotton used in this country will be about 200,000 bales, of 300 lbs. each—60,000,000 lbs. This exported, at 12½ cents per lb. amounts to \$7,500,000; but manufactured at home, even into the coarse article mentioned above, it amounts to \$60,000,000.

Nat. Journal.

From the Charleston Courier.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Seeing a bale of Domestic Woollens, marked with the name of a planter, who was among the violent declaimers against the Woolen Bill and Tariff, I inquired if it was possible he had been "feeding the cupidity of the North" too, by buying their Woollens. I was informed that, taking counsel of his purse instead of his prejudices, he had supplied himself with American manufactures, because they were much the best and the cheapest, although it certainly was a bad comment upon the memorializers. By the time these memorials get to their destination, their authors will all be Americans in language, as it seems they actually now are in their actions. For the sake of the loyalty they feel, and in order to get off some stale goods, it is to be hoped that the patriotic Society, who propose never to buy any article from the manufacturing States, will not give up so soon. They ought for their own sakes to burn their fingers a little—it will prove a useful lesson.

HOMESPUN.

The perpetual motion of Mr. Babcock, of Ware Village, as we learn from the Springfield Republican, has stopped.

Mr. Adams and General Jackson, each in their way, possess qualifications of the very highest order; but they are the antipodes of each other. The one is a civilian, perhaps without his equal in the world; the other a soldier of the highest rank, and no doubt as brave as Caesar. Nothing could be more preposterous than the attempt to convert the one into the other. Who, in his senses, would dream of taking the command of an army from General Jackson and giving it to Mr. Adams? And infinitely more preposterous would it be to take the government out of the hands of Mr. Adams, and place it in those of General Jackson.

Pennsylvania Gazette.

Liberal Donation.—Arthur Tappan, Esq. of New York, has recently made to the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," the munificent donation of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid in five yearly instalments, and to be appropriated to the philanthropic uses of that very extensive and valuable missionary institution.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has an income of about 5000 dollars a year, and judiciously employs its missionaries chiefly among the different tribes of Indians.

Pennsylvania Elections.—The news from Pennsylvania is very satisfactory, as far as it goes. Chester and Delaware Counties, it is said, have returned all Administration members to the Assembly. The total gain thus far, of the Administration, in the City and County of Philadelphia, and the other Counties heard from, since 1824, is 9,757 votes. It is said that Luzerne and Susquehanna Counties have elected Messrs. Denison and Mallory to the Assembly, both friends of the Administration.

Nat. Journal.

Election.—We have waited day after day in the hope of being enabled to lay before our readers returns of the late election, which might be relied upon. In this we have been disappointed. No two statements give a similar account of any one district. This is evidence of one thing, that the condition of parties is very different from what it was two years since. At that time there was no splitting of hairs, no ties, no disputes as to the result, or whether a candidate was for Adams, or Jackson. All were for

the latter. But now it is almost impossible to ascertain how the election did go. Every county is claimed by the friends of the General; that they claim twice as much as they are entitled to is very evident; but it is a work of time to make the corrections.—This we believe may be asserted without the fear of contradiction, that the gain for the Administration will be found to be many thousands.

Penn. Gazette.

Honey.—Mr. Benjamin Reynolds, of Vassellborough, Maine, took up a hive of bees a few weeks since, the honey of which weighed in the comb, four hundred pounds.

Two new daily papers have been established in Philadelphia—one is for Jackson, the other for Adams.

Cheap Living.—The editor has received a letter from a gentleman in a town in Ohio, in which he informs him that corn is worth only 12½ cents per bushel; rye 25 cents; flour \$2 50 cents per barrel; butter 63 cents per pound; bacon 2½ cts; and poultry proportionally cheap.

Balt. Pat.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 9th, contains an article in favour of Manufactures, signed a Virginian.

Bank Robbery.—Nathaniel Snelson, the Teller of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Virginia in Petersburg, has absconded with about Forty thousand dollars, chiefly in notes of \$100 each. He is about 50 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, his hair very grey, his face red and full, with clear blue eyes. Persons in pursuit of him, passed through this city a few days ago.

Register.

The celebrated Race Horse *Ariel*, was sold at auction, in Richmond, on the 16th ult. for \$1600. She was bought by Mr. Wynn. The celebrated horse *Eclipse*, was sold at New-York, on the 11th inst. for \$8050, and his vanquished competitor, *Henry*, for \$4100.

In the last North American Review, p. 446, speaking of Mr. Clay's efforts to procure the recognition of the Independence of South America, the Reviewer remarks that "his speeches on this subject are among the most powerful and brilliant productions of his mind, and passages of them were read with enthusiasm at the head of the South American armies."

THE MARKETS.

CHARLOTTE, OCT. 22.

COTTON.—The different descriptions of Long Staple Cottons continue steady at the quotations of the last two or three weeks. The transactions in them are necessarily limited, the quantity coming in being very small. The purchases of *Uplands* are mostly confined to supplies for the Northern manufacturers who alone appear willing to pay the prices demanded for the new crop, which now commands an average of 11 cents. That which is now coming to market of the old crop, sells from 9½ to 10½ cents, according to quality. The recent accounts from Europe will deter purchasers for those markets from operating at present rates. The limits for the English market are understood to be from 9 to 9½ cents.

FLOUR.—The market is fully supplied with this article, and sales effected with difficulty—\$5½ a 5½ is the most that can be obtained for the best.

DIED.

On Monday, the 13th inst. at the seat of his father in Warren County, Mrs. SARAH COLEMAN, [daughter of the late Joshua Dinkins, of Mecklenburg county,] the amiable and affectionate wife of Nathaniel T. Green, aged seventeen years and six months; leaving a bereaved and unfortunate husband, a female infant only ten days old, and a widowed mother. It was eighteen months from her marriage to the day of her death. Few women of her age ever united, in so rare a degree, the many excellencies of nature and acquirements. With a disposition naturally sweet, it was her delight and study to please—with a temper by nature placid, miable and smooth as the unruffled waters, education had done much to render interesting, intelligent and fascinating. Nature had made her charitable, benevolent and forbearing—education taught her how to direct and bestow those qualities. She was the beloved of all who knew her—the admiration of those who best knew her, and the delight of her kindred. And at the same time her death is more lamented, on account of her many good qualities, it is a source of much comfort to her friends, that she never did ought in life, but what was in perfect accordance with the best precepts of reason and humanity. But the Lord gave and the Lord has taken away. She has paid a debt which the most punctual of the living owe—a debt of doubtful credit, which the most tardy of the living must pay.

Warrenton Reporter.

Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 20th day of November, I will proceed to sell the balance of the personal estate of the late Jacob Julien, deceased, viz:—

Seven or eight likely negroes, one of them a blacksmith; Corn and Cotton; an excellent metal Clock, and a good Road Wagon.

One fourth part of the price of the negroes will be required to be paid down.

W. M. BOSTWICK, Admr.

October 29, 1827.—3757.

Negroes for Sale

ON Tuesday, the 4th of December next, will be sold, at the late dwelling house of John Gilmer, the following property, viz:— 17 valuable Negroes; Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Rye, Barley and Oats; Household and Kitchen Furniture and farming utensils; and a good Road Wagon and a set of smith's tools.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all is sold. Reasonable credit will be given, by

DAN ALEXANDER, Admr.

November 1, 1827.—4148.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, lying close to Capps' gold mine, containing about one hundred acres, on which there is 23 acres cleared, of good fresh Land, well known to give good crops of Cotton, Corn, and remarkably good, for small grain. Its good Water and healthiness is not to be surpassed in this section of the country. It must also, from appearance, have rich mines on it, as there has been some gold found in different places. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to take a view of the place and judge for himself; when terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber, residing on the premises.

MICHAEL O'FARRELL.

October 24, 1827.—3757.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

SALISBURY BRANCH, OCT. 25, 1827.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the first of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

A copy from the Minutes.

JUNIOUS SNEED, Cashier.

9162.

DR. T. I. JOHNSON,

HAVING positively declined practicing medicine in Charlotte any more, requests all those who are indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts; and he would also add, that those who fail to avail themselves of the time intervening between the present date and November Court next, will find their notes and accounts entrusted to the management of an Attorney.

October 24, 1827.—54*

N. B.—Those having in their possession books, either medical or miscellaneous, belonging to the subscriber, will please return them.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of James Clark and Peter Campbell, are notified not to pay their debts to said Peter Campbell, as he has transferred the whole of his interest in the said firm to the subscriber; but they are requested to make payment immediately, either to the subscriber or Mr. Robert Carns, his agent.

Camden, Oct. 20, 1827.—3756.

Notice.

THE notes due the estate of Ezekiel Abenathy, deceased, will all be due the first day of November next. Those indebted are requested to make payment during the Superior Court week. I shall attend at the store of Mr. Kendrick, during the time, for the purpose of making collections; and those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity, may expect to find their respective notes in the hands of an officer for collection. The situation of the estate will not admit of any indulgence.

October 29, 1827.—3756.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the estate of Zenas Alexander, are hereby reminded that their notes are due;—that their accounts are going out of date;—immediate payments are therefore requested, by

A. W. ALEXANDER, Ex'r.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I wish to sell the tract of Land whereon I now reside, distant 3 miles from the village of Charlotte; containing about 900 acres of the best quality of Sugar Creek land. Two-thirds of the above tract is in woods; the greater proportion of the balance having been opened within a few years, will yield, in ordinary seasons, from 800 to 1000 weight of cotton per acre. On the plantation is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary out buildings. The tract is well watered and has extensive meadows. Intending to remove to another state, the above property is offered low for cash or credit; or would be exchanged for Tennessee lands, located within the Middle or Western Districts.

The Land could be divided to suit purchasers.

WM. J. POLK.

Mecklenburg county, Oct. 18, 1827.—53th.

House & Lot for Sale.

HAVING a desire to remove to my farm, I offer for sale my valuable House and Lot, in the Town of Charlotte, where I now live. It is the most pleasant situation in the village for a private family; and being in the most business section of the town, is an excellent stand for a Lawyer, Merchant, or Mechanic, as there is a good store house on the lot, which can be made to suit either.

I will give a bargain, for cash, or I will give a credit of three years, with interest from the time I give possession, which will be between now and the 1st day of January next. Price of the property will be made known to any person wishing to purchase, on application to me.

SAM'L. MCCOMB.

Sept. 25, 1827.—6155

Attachments and Bonds

For sale at the Office of the Journal.

Poetry.

TO A FRIEND.

BY MR. MURRY.

Oh! let the tie at once be broken
That binds our hearts, if break it must;
Better destroy a cherished token
Than see it moulder unto dust.

I'd rather pluck the fairest flower
And to the winds it beauties strew,
(Though I had watch'd it many an hour,
Than see it wither where it grew.

I'd rather say at once farewell,
We part, and we shall meet no more,
Than daily dread that parting knell,
And hear it daily o'er and o'er.

I cannot bear, from day to day,
To watch the death of pure, warm feeling;
See the soul's sunshine fade away,
While apathy its life is stealing.

I cannot bear the altered eye,
Whose hurried glance speaks hearts estranged;
Or brook the cold, polite reply—
The words the same, the tone how changed!

Yes! let the tie at once be broken
That binds our hearts, since break it must;
Better destroy a cherished token,
Than see it moulder into dust.

Original.

FOR THE CANTABRIGIA JOURNAL.

PRESIDENTIAL.—NO. I.

*Be just and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's,
thy God's, and truth's.*

The approaching Presidential election at present claiming all the attention of the public, it becomes every man's duty to declare to the world the ground on which he stands, and decide for which of the candidates, for this all important trust, he has a preference. Silence in a case like this, where every man admits that we are treading the paths of danger, would be gross neglect, if not an affirmative crime. The partisans of each candidate are alike vociferous in proclaiming the Republic in danger. On the one side, they declare that if Jackson be elected, his imperious spirit will overturn the Republic. On the other, we are informed, that the policy of Mr. Adams is destructive to the best interests of the Union, and that by a continuance of his policy the Southern and slave holding section of this country must fall a sacrifice to Executive intrigue and Northern chicanery. Now between these different and clashing statements, what are we, the unlettered and laborious part of the community to believe, or how are we to act? Both sides are sanctioned by names that we have been long taught to revere. Both sides are supported by what we are told by our Editors, are proofs incontestable. A Senator rises in his place and declares that Adams and Clay bargained;—a greater than a Senator declares that it is false, and charges that Jackson or his party fair would have bargained, could they have found purchasers. While we, the most numerous and most important part of the community sit carelessly looking on, although our own liberties and those of our posterity may be at stake, and although the old adage, that "lawyers are like shears," which cut all between them, but do not injure themselves, may with much propriety be applied to the leaders of both parties. Why, then, should not I, a plain, unlettered man, unskilled in the science of intrigue, unbiased by an interested attachment to either party, without hopes or fears from the success of either, other than the hopes and fears which every good man should feel for the welfare of his country,—why should not I, who have neither learning nor a sufficient to lead my fellow men astray, raise my feeble voice and let my opinions be heard? "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," we are told; neither does wisdom always come from the learned. To speak intelligibly is all I intend; and if I am understood, I am satisfied.

The election of President is certainly of more importance to every individual in the nation, than is generally felt and duly appreciated. On the principles and conduct of that one man alone, depend our national policy, and of course, our national prosperity. His recommendations to congress are ever received with deference and respect, and almost invariably his opinions are adopted. Add to this, that through him alone our intercourse with foreign nations is conducted, our great officers of state, of the Army and Navy are appointed, and his power is little less than regal. Nay, often times it is paramount to that of the British Crown, which is encumbered with a Prime Minister, and many other subordinate agents. By a single

inadvertency of our Chief Magistrate, we may be plunged in war and the lives of thousands of our citizens sacrificed; our commerce despoiled; our agriculture left to languish; our manufactures droop and our population diminish. By one single rash and intemperate act of his, our Union, the safest pledge of our political prosperity, may be dissolved and our citizens raise their hands against their neighbors and brethren. By one single negligence of his, our frontiers may be exposed to the merciless tomahawk of the cannibal savage, and our seamen on the ocean subjected to the insolence of pirates and freebooters. The responsibility, then, is equally great on us, who are the electors, and who by our voice, make and unmake quarterly this great officer, and on him, who is, or ever ought to be, before he incurs this awful responsibility, every way qualified and willing to perform the multifarious & laborious duties of his station. True it is, that this responsibility of ours being divided among millions, is less seriously felt by each individual. But no man will contend that he who offers a despotic crown, is less a tyrant than he who receives and wears it: Was Cromwell more a tyrant at heart, than every individual of that army which elevated him to his zenith of power? No; the difference of intellect alone made the difference of men.

From the few preceding observations, Mr. Editor, you may fairly conclude that I come forward not as the violent partizan of Andrew Jackson nor John Quincy Adams. That all my object is, to be informed, or, if in the scope of my feeble capacity, to impart information:—that my only search is truth. Your candor, and the steady firmness with which you have pursued your purpose, induce me to volunteer a few numbers on the subject of the ensuing election; and if I should sometimes speak with acrimony of either of the candidates, or slip a eulogium on the mighty deeds of either, remember that truly christian admonition placed in the mouth of a musliman by one of our first poets—"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

Freedom of speech and of the press are certainly among the greatest blessings of our Republic. But it admits of mathematical demonstration, that the extremes often come nearer together than the means;—and an uncontrolled licentiousness of speech or the press oftentimes endangers more seriously the morals of the people, than a salutary restraint. Not that I would place any additional legal shackles on writing or speaking. When these must be resorted to, there is an end to civil liberty. It is often the course pursued by designing demagogues and mock patriots, to stir up the people with ideal grievances which they never felt; to cause the elements to ferment and the waters to be troubled, that they may rise conspicuous; and in these cases the press is their great engine. I would therefore establish, if in my power, even in this free country, a strict and absolute censorship of the press; and I would make every man, woman and child, a censor as firm and as unbending as Cato himself. That is to say, I would endow them with that education, by which they should be enabled to judge between truth and falsehood, between satire and scurrility; between just eulogium and bombast; between the elegant diction of a Clay, the logical reasoning of Adams, and the water-gruel drawl of an Eaton or an Isaacs. But above all, I would enable them to distinguish the moral tendency of vituperation and abuse of men high in the nation's estimation, from a fair and candid examination of their public actions and characters. I would make the press the vehicle of truth, or suppress it by unanimous consent. When thus established, where should I find a single censor, but would cast from him with scorn and indignation as a libel on himself and country, a denunciation in a public Journal, that "the President of the United States ought to be hung;" or a single individual who would not instantaneously suppress a Journal whose author is known to possess neither political worth nor private virtue, and whose every sentence is a fraud committed on the gift of language. When thus established, too, they would at once be sensible without argument, that it is totally out of the power of any Administration to coerce every press which might chance to speak well of it, otherwise than by meriting their applause. But Mr. Editor, I fear that my Board of Censors would leave many of your brethren without bread; and as all must live, we may as well let matters rest as they are, for the present at least, and inquire "whom the people most delight to honor?" I answer in the language of Washington:—Him that is honest—Him that is most capable.

As I said before, I stand among that class of citizens who are most numerous; and if my brethren will hear me impartially and decide without prejudice, I will hereafter lay before them my opinion of the merits and demerits of both of the candidates, taking it for granted that any defect in manner or judgment will be forgiven with cheerfulness.

A Cultivator of the Soil.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

British and American Navies.—A late number of the London Magazine draws a comparison between our own navy and that of Great Britain. It is stated that the whole number of American vessels now built, and building, is 46 (exclusive of those on the lakes which are said to be in a state of decay)—viz: 12 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 19 sloops of war. On the 1st July, 1827, the royal navy of England consisted of 603 vessels built or building, but as the number includes mere hulks and ships much less advanced than those which are said to be "building" in America, the force may be stated with safety to be ten times superior to that of the United States. The number of officers in Great Britain is much greater in ratio. The Americans have no admirals (unless some appointed under the act of the late Congress) Great Britain has 217.

American forces.	British forces.
33 Captains.	862 Captains or 23 to 1.
27 Master Com'dts	824 Master Com'dts.
212 Lieutenants.	3709 Lieutenants.
10 Chaplains.	37 Chaplains.

"The dead weight" on Great-Britain (says the Magazine) is in part the cause and in part the consequence of the enormous list of officers. The "dead weight," from which the Americans are free is about equal to the whole expenditure of America, including the interest of the [public] debt, and the sums paid towards its liquidation. When the debt disappears, which at the present rate of reduction must happen in a few years, there will be no payment made out of the public treasury in the United States except for public service, actually performed.—From this circumstance and the unexpensiveness of the internal administration, the financial power of the republic applicable to the creation of a navy, will be as great as its power of recruiting it; and we have no doubt, that it will be able without any violent exertion, to create a half pay list if it be so disposed to do." The writer says that it must not be concluded, because there are only 60 Captains and Commanders, that there are only sixty persons qualified to command ships in the United States; nor on the other hand, that because Great Britain has 1684 of the same class, therefore she has that number whom it would be safe to trust with the command. Of the higher ranks in the old country, it has already become cause of complaint, that the majority are too old for service. Great Britain is reduced to the alternative, of perpetuating or even increasing the burden of dead weight, or of allowing a list of officers to become a list of invalids. The Americans, on the other hand, burdened with no incumbency, would be able in war to encourage enterprise by rapid promotions of the better class from the mercantile service. If the officers thus procured should not be equal to the best, who are trained in a ship of war, they would probably be much more than equal to those who have long been languishing in inactivity or in professions not maritime. In fact, America has all the elements of a naval force with only the necessity or the disposition to spend money enough to bring it forth and embody it. Abundance of mechanical ingenuity and skill in ship building; abundance of maritime enterprise; a great and increasing, and hardy maritime population; a vigorous and efficient naval administration, and what is of great importance, a pattern navy, small but excellent in its kind.

PARLIAMENTARY ANECDOTE.

Any person who is at all conversant with the proceedings of the British House of Commons, is aware that a long pause sometimes occurs between the transaction of public and private business. On one of these occasions, when a heavy debate was expected, and the House was crowded, and a dead silence prevailed, and every body was expecting to hear the name of "Mr. Pitt" issue from the lips of the Speaker, a shrill voice was heard from the back rows of the gallery, calling on Mr. Speaker for a song. Excessive were the consternation and laughter of the House. The Speaker called, but in vain for order, and it was not until some moments had elapsed, that directions could be given to the sergeant-at-arms to take the offender into custody. As the sergeant entered the gallery to hunt him out, a reporter tapped a grave, demure, quaker-like stock-broker, who was sitting before him, on the shoulder, and said to him, half loud and half whispering—"A pretty scrape you are in, sir—but you would not be advised, and you must now get out of it as you

can." The sergeant drank in the sounds with greedy ears, pounced upon the unlucky stock-broker, thus clearly denounced to him, and in spite of his affirmations of innocence, dragged him, mighty loth, to the bar. The Charles Wynne of that day immediately began to put the inquisitorial power of the House into operation against him; but a few questions soon convinced him that the party was "more sinned against than sinning." The House saw the folly of prosecuting its inquiries farther, and dismissed the frightened stock-broker, with a sort of apology for the needless trouble which it had occasioned him. With wings "swift as meditation, or the thoughts of love," he swept back to the gallery to wreak his vengeance on the waggish reporter who had pointed him out to the executive authorities of the House; but the reporter, knowing the better part of valour to be discretion, had fled a main, and left his colleagues to soothe the resentment of the exasperated stranger.

National Intelligencer.

LEOPARD HUNTING.

The leopard of Southern Africa is known among the Cape colonists by the name of the tiger; but is in fact the real leopard, the *felis jubata* of naturalists, well known for the beauty of its shape and spotted skin, and the treachery and fierceness of its disposition. The animal called the leopard (*leopard*) by the Cape Dutch boors, is a species of the panther, and is inferior to the real leopard both in size and beauty. Both of them are dreaded in the mountainous districts on account of the ravages which they occasionally commit among the flocks, and on the young cattle and horses in the breeding season. The South African panther is a cowardly animal, and, like the hyæna, flies from the face of man. The leopard also, though his low, half smothered growl is frequently heard by night, as he prowls like an evil spirit around the cottage of the kraal, will seldom or never attack mankind (children excepted) unless previously assailed or exasperated. When hunted, as he usually is with dogs, he instinctively betakes himself to a tree, when he falls an easy prey to the shot of the huntsman. The leopard, however, though far inferior in strength and intrepidity to the lion, is yet an extraordinary active and furious animal; and when driven to extremity, proves himself occasionally an antagonist not to be trifled with. The colonists relate many instances of arduous and even fatal encounters with the hunted leopard. The following is one of those adventures, which occurred in a frontier district in 1822, as described by one of the two individuals so perilously engaged in it. Two boors returning from hunting the hartbeest, (*antelope bubalis*), fell in with a leopard in a mountain ravine, and immediately gave chase to him. The animal at first endeavoured to escape by clambering up a precipice; but being hotly pressed, and slightly wounded by a musket ball, he turned upon his pursuers with that frantic ferocity which on such emergencies he frequently displays, and springing upon the man who had fired at him, tore him from his horse to the ground, biting him at the same time very severely in the shoulder, and tearing his face and arms with his talons. The other hunter seeing the danger of his comrade, (he was, if I mistake not, his brother,) sprung from his horse, and attempted to shoot the leopard through the head; but whether owing to trepidation, or the fear of wounding his friend, or the sudden motions of the animal, he unfortunately missed. The leopard, abandoning his prostrate enemy, darted with redoubled fury upon this second antagonist; and so fierce and sudden was his onset, that before the boor could stab him with his hunting knife, he had struck him in the eyes with his claws, and torn the scalp over his forehead. In this frightful condition, the hunter grappled with the raging beast; and struggling for life, they rolled together down a steep declivity. All this passed so rapidly, that the other boor had scarcely time to recover from the confusion in which his feline foe had left him, to seize his gun, and rush forward to aid his comrade, when he beheld them rolling together down the steep bank in mortal conflict. In a few moments he was at the bottom with them, but too late to save the life of his friend. The leopard had torn open the jugular vein, and so dreadfully mangled the throat of the unfortunate man, that his death was inevitable; and his comrade had only the melancholy satisfaction of completing the destruction of the savage beast, already exhausted with several deep wounds in the breast from the desperate knife of the expiring huntsman.

London Weekly Review.

At Bremen, the Lead Cellar, as it is termed, in consequence of the lead for the use of the cathedral having formerly been kept in it, has the singular property of preserving from decay or decomposition any animal matter that is deposited in it. This property is said to have been accidentally discovered, from some poultry having been left in it and forgotten which were afterwards found in an uncorrupted state. A Swedish Princess happening to die about this time, it was determined to place the body in the vault. It proved that her relatives did not think her worth a funeral, or one suitable to her rank; and therefore it was determined to let her remain in *statu quo*, which she has now done for 300 years. Since this time other corpses have been deposited in this cellar, among the rest an English Countess, 80 years of age, belonging to the Stanhope family, who died of a cancer, and has been in the vault 200 years; a Swedish General and his Adjutant, who were killed near Bremen during the seven years' war; a cannon shot wound in the side of the latter is yet visible; also, a student, who fell in a duel about the same time; the wound of the sabre is still perceptible on the left shoulder, and the silken band of the garland made by his fair friends in token of his unfortunate fate, yet remains. The skins of these bodies resemble coarse hard leather, under which, on making pressure, may be perceived the vacancies left by the drying up or evaporation of the fluid parts. The hair is firm on the scalp, and the teeth and nails in a perfect state; the eyes dried up and deeply sunk into the orbits, and the nose like a double nose, from the cartilage, at its connexion with the *ossa nasi*, having sunk down to a level with the face.

Napoleon.—With what a natural ascendancy did he stride over the feeble tactics and authorities of the Continent! With what an almost Roman simplicity did he stand amidst his prostrated princelings, and the pageants of his Imperial Government! But like most great conquerors, it is not to be concealed that Napoleon was neither more nor less than a criminal. Of all such criminals, however, his guilt has, perhaps, been the most advantageous to mankind. He did not supplant a good administration, but dethroned a government that was detestable.—Even the very despotism of his policy was in a great measure established—as indeed all vigorous despotism must be established—upon the interests and protection of the people. He had the skill of Caesar, without his sensibility—the courage of Alexander, without his gratuitous appetite for murder. He was Charles the XII. without his insanity for mere combatting—Marlborough, without the least of his love for money—and Wellington, sorry we are to say, attended with a thousand times more of generosity and devotion. *Edinburgh Observer.*

Rice Jelly.—This is one of the most nourishing preparations of rice particularly for valetudinarians or convalescents. It is thus made: Boil quarter of a pound of rice flour, with half a pound of loaf sugar, in a quart of water, till the whole becomes one glutinous mass; then strain off the jelly and let it stand to cool. A little of this salubrious food eaten at a time, will be found very beneficial to those of a weakly and infirm constitution.

If men did but know what felicity dwells in the cottage of a virtuous poor man—how sound he sleeps, how quiet his breast, how composed his mind, how free from care, how easy his provision, how healthful his morning, how sober his night; how moist his mouth, how joyful his heart—they would never admire the noises, and the diseases, the throng of passions, and the violence of unnatural appetites, that fill the houses of the luxurious and the hearts of the ambitious.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

LIFE.—To complain that life has no joys, while there is a single creature whom we can relieve by our counsels, or enliven by our presence, is to lament the loss of that which we possess, and is just as rational, as to die of thirst with the full cup in our hands.

Where you find a man who talks more of himself than any thing else, you may safely set him down as being wholly destitute of genius or merit.

A beauty seldom possesses wit. She is satisfied to see her own face, and watch the impressions it makes upon others. A handsome woman is generally a half idiot. A male beauty ought to be put in petticoats, for it is always effeminate and love-sick with itself.

Nature has supplied the deficiency of fools with a good opinion of themselves. Wise men are diffident; men of wit are nervous; men of genius are timid and humble, and men of learning feel and show their ignorance.